I may remark in conclusion another interesting embryonic feature of *Tetraceros*, namely the fact that it is, so far as I know, the only ruminant except *Moschus* with a uniserial psalterium[1].

2. Notes on *Callithrix gigot*. By W. F. R. Weldon, B.A.

[Received December 12, 1883.]

In September last a specimen of the rare Monkey *Callithrix gigot*, Spix, died in the Society's Gardens, and came into my hands for dissection. It seems to me that a few short notes on its anatomy may be of use.

External characters.—The hair was long and soft, slightly woolly over the trunk. On the forehead it was shorter and more thickly set; over the limbs short and loose. The general colour of the dorsal surface was reddish grey, redder behind, more ashy over the forehead and limbs. A typical hair from the back was about two inches long; black at the root for half an inch, then cream-coloured for three quarters of an inch, the tip being ringed with chestnut and black.

The muzzle and chin were black, with a few short, strong, white hairs; a black line ran up the nose and round the eyes, the lids of which were white with black lashes. The long hairs of the brows were black. The forehead was thickly covered with pale grey hairs, slightly tipped with black; and a faint black ridge ran across it between the ears.

The ears themselves were black, covered with short black hairs except for a small grey tuft at the postero-external angle.

In front of the ears a very light grey band passed over the cheek, being continued above on to the forehead, below on to the chest.

The throat was naked, the skin in this region being of a bright pink colour.

The limbs had their inner surfaces pale grey, while the hands and feet are black.

The tail was red, the hair being more bushy at the base than at the apex, which might, however, be an effect of friction during confinement.

The dimensions of the specimen, which was a young female, are given below:—

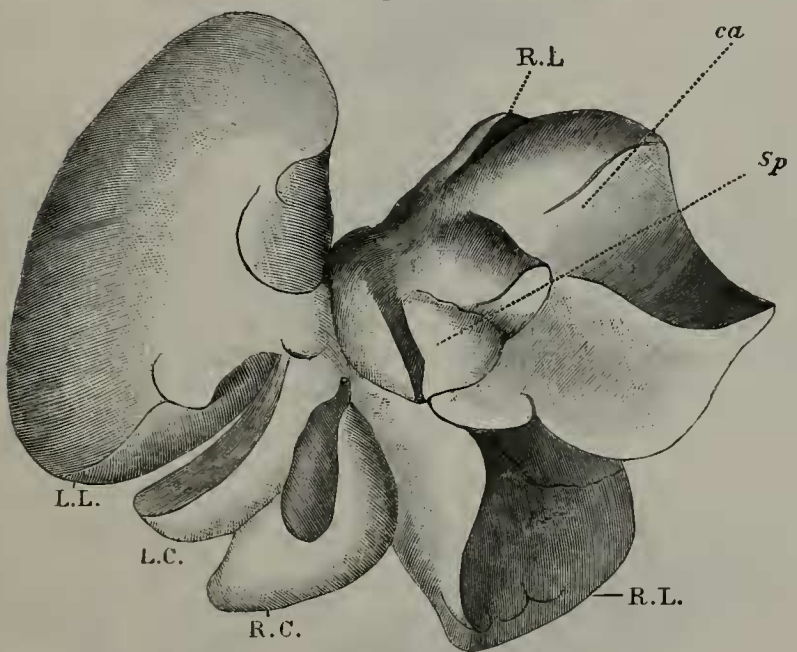
	foot.	inches.
From muzzle to root of tail, over back. . . .	1	2
From chin to anus, over belly	1	1
Length of tail, including hair	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
From occiput over forehead to upper lip . .	0	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Breadth of nasal septum	0	$\frac{7}{16}$
From nostril to inner canthus	0	$\frac{1}{2}$

[1] See Professor Garrod's valuable remarks on the arrangement of this structure, P. Z. S. 1877.

	foot.	inches.
From outer canthus to base of ear	0	1
Extreme length of hand (palmar).....	0	$2\frac{3}{4}$
,, ,, fore arm	0	3
,, ,, upper arm	0	$2\frac{7}{8}$
,, ,, foot (plantar)	0	$3\frac{7}{8}$
,, ,, crus	0	4
,, ,, thigh	0	$4\frac{3}{4}$

The tongue, mouth, and salivary glands present few points of interest; the stomach is simple, though its transverse diameter is longer proportionally than in man. The biliary and pancreatic ducts

Fig. 1.



Liver of *Callithrix gigot*, nat. size.

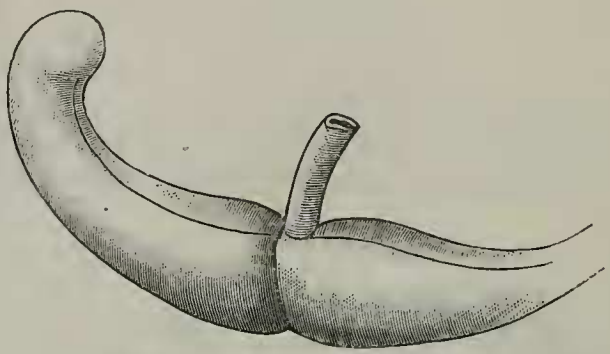
R.C., L.C., right and left central; R.L., L.L., right and left lateral; *Sp.*, spigelian; *ca.*, caudate lobes.

open together an inch below the pylorus. The *liver* (fig. 1) is much more deeply divided than in *Callithrix moloch*. The right lateral lobe is also very much larger, and partially divided into two, while the caudate lobe is smaller than in the allied species. The small intestine measures 4 feet 5 inches, the large 18 inches in length—proportions which differ from those found in *C. moloch*, where the large intestine measured 19 inches in a specimen whose small intestine was only 2 feet 11 inches long.

At the junction of small and large intestine is a cæcum (fig. 2), tapering gradually till within a short distance from the tip, where

it shows a slight dilatation. There is no appearance of an "appendix vermiformis," such as was found in *Callithrix moloch* (*cf.* fig. 3).

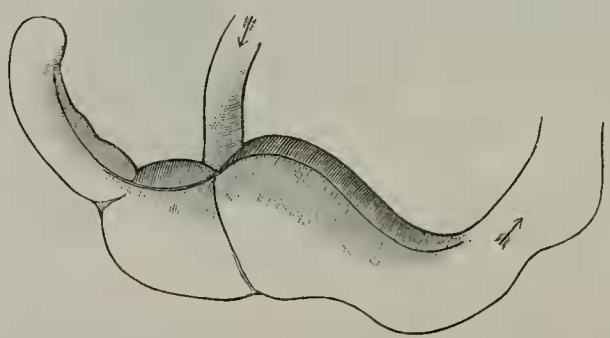
Fig. 2.



Cæcum of *Callithrix gigot*, $\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size.

Professor Flower suggested to me that the enormous depth of the ramus of the mandibles in this *Callithrix* pointed to the existence of some arrangement resembling that of *Mycetes*. It was difficult to determine this point in a young female ; but the swollen condition of the thyroid, together with the existence of a patch of ossification on each side, seem to show the possible existence of a howling apparatus in the male (see fig. 4).

Fig. 3.



Cæcum of *Callithrix moloch*, $\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size.

The *lungs* had a simple left lobe, the right lobe being divided by shallow fissures into three, and bearing also a small accessory lobe.

The *brain* was slightly more complex than that of *C. moloch*. On the outer surface of each cerebral hemisphere was seen a *fissure of Sylvius* (*Sy.*, fig. 5), behind which was a long *anterior temporal* fissure (*a.t.*) ; both being surmounted by an angular gyrus. There

is a small postero-parietal fissure, and a superofrontal which is very short. The occipital lobe exhibits traces of division into gyri.

Fig. 4.

Larynx of *Callithrix gigot*, ♀. jr. from the R. side, ×2.

Fig. 5.

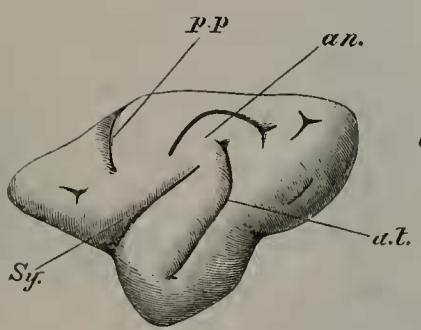
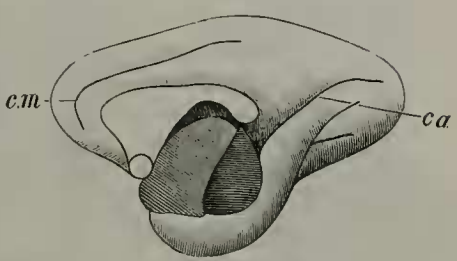


Fig. 6.



Brain of *Callithrix gigot*, natural size.

Sy. Fissure of Sylvius; *p.p.*, postero-parietal fissure; *a.t.*, antero-temporal fissure; *an.*, angular gyrus; *c.m.*, calloso-marginal fissure; *ca.*, calcarine fissure.

On the inner surface the calloso-marginal and calcarine fissures are simple and well developed.